

From the Baltimore Sun.
Thirty-First Congress—1st Session.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

In the Senate, after some unimportant morning business, the California bill was taken up, and Mr. Hunter spoke about an hour and a half in opposition to the bill, and particularly to the provisions relative to fugitive slaves. The bill, if it passed, would not send peace, but a sword to the country.

Mr. Foote followed at length in reply, and in opposition to the construction put by some on the position of the Nashville Convention. He said the convention, in their report, did not require anything beyond non-intervention. The South wished no protection beyond what the Constitution gave her.

Mr. Butler said that South Carolina, as one State, would never submit to be subjected to the arbitrary control of a majority, irresponsible to the South. South Carolina would do as much as any State to preserve the Union, but she would stand fast to the pledges which she had exchanged with other States.

Mr. Foote declared his belief that the people of South Carolina, almost universally condemned the treasonable sentiments uttered by persons in that State, in the Fourth of July toasts, published in the Charleston Mercury. The State of Mississippi had not backed out of anything she had said. The patriotic and noble Union sentiments, uttered yesterday, by the Senator from Massachusetts would be responded to by the people of Mississippi, and maintained, if need be, on the battle-field.

Mr. Hale had thought heretofore, that the abolitionists had brought all the trouble on the country, but now the truth was coming out.—Northern fanatics were now forgotten, and the real enemy, Southern effervescences and agitators are now brought to light.

Mr. Foote had not noticed Northern fanatics because he thought they were extinct.

Mr. Hale began to think some good would grow out of the bill. He was in a comfortable state of indifference in regard to the controversy between Southern men. The seat of the disease was now disclosed. We see where the difficulty lies.

Mr. Jefferson Davis followed in explanation and vindication of the report of the Nashville Convention.

Mr. Foote replied.
Mr. Atchison said the subject did not relate to the bill. He asked the question on the amendments of the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Foote.

The first amendment to fix the line of 34 as the Northern boundary of Texas was rejected. Ayes 20, nays 34.

The question was put on the second amendment, recommending to California to reduce her boundaries, so as to allow a new territory (of Colorado) to be erected south of the 35th parallel of north latitude.

Mr. King was desirous that such a change be made in the bill as to settle the question. He was desirous of stating the grounds on which he should ultimately vote against it, unless it guarded southern rights. As the bill stood, it did not authorize southern men to give it their support.

He moved to strike out all after the word provided, and insert the following:

The boundary of the State shall be on the south thirty-five, or thirty, &c.

Mr. King gave way to a motion to adjourn. The Senate then adjourned.

July 20.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton offered a resolution for an enquiry into the expediency of erecting the office of recorder of land titles for California; referred.

The compromise bill was taken up.

Mr. King spoke in favor of his amendment. Mr. Foote withdrew his amendment proposing an alteration of the limits of California, as it would evidently, he said, weaken the bill.

Mr. King offered his amendment restricting the southern boundary of California to 35 degrees, 30 minutes. He would not vote for this bill without the amendment, and the reduction of the number of representatives from California to one.

Mr. Berrien spoke on the same side, and contended also, that it made no difference whether the Wilnot proviso was imposed by Congress directly or by confirming the constitution of California.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Foote replied.

Mr. Berrien re-enforced his remarks.

Mr. Butler re-stated some of his opinions previously expressed.

Mr. Foote replied, to Mr. Berrien who rejoined.

Mr. Hale said a week ago, he moved to lay this bill on the table. He withdrew it at the earnest request of the Senator from Mississippi. He would still refrain, from courtesy, if we could have votes instead of talk.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. King, proposing the line of 35 deg 30 min.

Mr. Jefferson Davis moved to amend the amendment so as to insert 36 deg. instead of 35. The motion was put on the latter, and decided in the negative. Yeas 23, nays 32.

The original amendment was rejected by 20 to 37.

Mr. Clemens moved to lay on the table the whole bill, but withdrew in order to allow Mr. Foote to offer an amendment. He would move an adjournment with the understanding that to-morrow the Senator from Ky., (Mr. Clay) would be heard.

Mr. Clay would be glad, he said, to have the question settled definitely. He would prefer an indefinite postponement to laying it on the table, whenever it may be taken up. He would consent, as far as he was concerned, that the final question be taken on Tuesday. He would not be able to speak till Monday.

Mr. Berrien would vote against laying the bill on the table, because he would wish to make some remarks on the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. Underwood suggested that to-morrow the motion to fill the blank be made, and the various sums voted on. If the bill should not meet his views, he would like to say something before the final question.

The Senate adjourned.

July 20.—In the Senate, Messrs. John Davis and Greene presented memorials in favor of a modification of the tariff of 1842.

It was ordered, after debate, that 3,000 copies of Professor Espy's report on meteorology be printed.

Mr. Cass called up his resolution respecting the exercise of civil authority by military officers, with a view to enable Mr. Pearce, of Md., to speak.

Mr. Pearce spoke in vindication of the course of the late President Taylor, and in reply to the recent remarks of Gen. Houston.

An executive message was received from the President. The Senate, on motion, went into executive session, and the Senate shortly after adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Strong moved a resolution which was agreed to, to close debate at 1 o'clock to-day on the application of Mr. Almond W. Babbitt to a seat in the House of Representatives as a delegate from Deseret.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. McLane of Md., in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Deseret case.

Messrs. Bissell and Sweetzer advocated the admission of the delegate, and Messrs. Vedable, McWillie and Strong opposed his admission. The resolution of the committee on elections, declaring it inexpedient to admit Mr. Babbitt as a delegate from Deseret, was then adopted, reported to the House, and finally laid on the table, by a vote on yeas and nays of 104 in the affirmative, and 78 in the negative.

On motion the House adjourned till Monday July 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Houston presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Matagorda county, Texas, in opposition to the interference of the United States government with the claims of Texas.

The Compromise bill was taken up and Mr. Clay spoke at length. He took a view of the state of the question in a very lucid manner, and gave a summary of the arguments in support of the bill.

He considered the objections to Gen. Taylor's plan, but passed a warm eulogium upon him as a statesman and patriot and soldier. He approved entirely of his foreign policy, and as to his domestic policy, it was not fully developed.

He spoke particularly and strongly on the subject of the dispute pending between Texas and New Mexico. There was a prospect, if Congress did not interfere, of a civil and servile war. It would begin on the Rio Grande and soon reach the Potomac.

He alluded to the daily conference of Southern and Northern opponents of the bill.

Mr. Mason remarked that the Southern men conferred together with a view to the protection of Southern rights and interests.

Mr. Clay said the bill was framed by those who conferred with a view to the protection of the interests of the whole country, the whole Union.

Immense applause, cheering, clapping and thumping, for some time. The chair in vain interposed.

Mr. Clay pictured the consequences of the failure of this bill—civil war; and when war begins no one would see its end. He ridiculed the rhodomantade of some Southern disunionists—particularly of Mr. Rhett, a member of the Nashville convention. As to a Southern confederacy, he argued that it would be impracticable, because the people residing on the head waters of the Mississippi, and its tributary streams, would never consent that the mouth of the river should be controlled by any foreign power—any power alien them.

He appealed to the Senators from Virginia, Rhode Island and Delaware, to sustain that bill. He had been aware, for some days, that the bill was not certain to pass. But it was better calculated to maintain the honor and interests of the country than any that could be devised. It might be defeated. It would be a triumph of abolitionism—of ultraism.

Mr. Barnwell spoke in explanation of the character of a valued friend, meaning Mr. Rhett whose character was above reproach.

Mr. Clay did not intend to disparage Mr. Rhett. He knew him and had some respect for him. But if he had made use of the declarations imputed to him, at the meeting in Charleston, he was a traitor—and I hope, said Mr. Clay, he will meet with the fate of a traitor! [Loud applause.] Mr. Clay hoped that the sentiments of disunion were confined to South Carolina. There were men in other States as gallant as the people of South Carolina, and he would answer for Kentucky that thousands and tens of thousands of her noble sons would rush to arms in support of the standard of the Union against the rebels.

Mr. Barnwell said there were two ends to a rope. A rebel might die honorably in defence of the right. He did not doubt the gallantry of other States, but South Carolina would defend justice at the hazard of safety. Mr. Hale replied to some points in Mr. Clay's speech. Mr. Clay rejoined. The Senate adjourned.

NESBIT IRON WORKS.—We are gratified to learn, (says the Charleston Courier,) that the Bank of the State of South Carolina has recently effected a most advantageous sale of the Nesbit Iron Works, and of the slaves and other property connected with them. A Company chiefly of Swedes and Germans, consisting of C. W. Hammarskold, Esq., President, and Messrs. J. H. Klink & Wickenburg, P. H. Hammarskold, W. B. Heriot, Geo. S. Cameron, W. Jessen, Jacob Small, C. H. Panknin and H. Schroder, have purchased the Iron Works, and a portion of the slaves, for \$114,000; and Mr. J. B. Ulm has purchased the rest of the slaves for \$60,000, clear of all expenses, and netting to the Bank \$174,000—extinguishing the entire debt to the Bank, within two or three thousand dollars, which are amply secured. Thus has this heavy liability to the Bank been adjusted, not only without loss to the institution, but in such a way as secures the continued operation of the valuable Iron Works in question, with highly improved prospects of success. We learn that the President of the Company, who has large experience in the iron business, in his own land, pronounces the iron mine purchased, a superior one in respect of both quality and quantity of material; and that arrangements have been made to import Swedish operatives, accustomed to mining operations, early in the fall and winter. We congratulate the managers of the Bank on the successful liquidation of this large debt; and the State on having secured the success of so valuable an enterprise.

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1850.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At the request of many Citizens a Public Meeting will be held on Saturday the 3rd day of August next, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, to adopt measures necessary for building a Plank Road to the North Carolina line.

JAMES DUNLAP, Intendant T. C.

We call attention to the advertisement of the South Carolina Rail Road, changing the hour of leaving Camden.

We were glad to see that the State Rights Republican brings before the State the subject of a "Monument to Mr. Calhoun." Build it, until its summit is beyond the eagle's gaze, it will not be higher than his fame—let its foundation cover christendom, it will be no broader—compose it of that essence of matter which is a stranger to decay, and it cannot be more durable than his memory. He was a citizen of the world, but a son of Carolina. He was the Nation's statesman, but he was the Representative of the old Palmetto; his life was a beautiful consistency; his acts eras in our Nation's progress; his private life the mirror of social excellence, and his death a moral triumph. Then let us build him a Monument and on its lofty summit let there be placed his statue, beneath a Palmetto tree; and let that statue be the work of Clarke Mills.

We hope the Ladies throughout the South will revive the characters of those of '76, and treat all Tories (now called "submission" or "Clay compromise men") in the South as the "Women of the Revolution did the Tories of that day.

Poems by Mrs. Whitaker.

Is the title of a neat little Volume before us.—We have often seen, and as often read, Poems over the signature M. S. W., and now we have them all embodied in a pretty little book. I have always thought that Ladies had more of Poetry than men—and perhaps we would have more Boods from them, if it were not that so many a brilliant thought, and Heaven born idea, dies upon the tongue without an expression—but finds vent in looks—the eye's language—the soul's representative. Mrs. Whitaker has lived amid the softly luxuriant isles of the Tropics—in that land where every flower is an expression—each zephyr-ed breeze a Poem, and every moonlight night a Tale. And amid that scene is laid the story of the Creole. A story of that love which has for its emblem, the myrtle or the cypress—thrown beautifully into measure, as the murmuring of the gentle current amid the mountain rocks, which impede its progress. Thus in it, she touchingly describes the frailty of human trust.

"What is the hope that mortals trust?

A gilded palace crumbling soon;
A painted flower that dies at noon;
A dream of bliss—a passing ray;
That cheers the pilgrim's onward way;
A meteor, gleaming on the sight;
A star, soon hid in clouds of night;
A proud ship, sinking in the sea;
A bird of Beauty, soon to flee;
A Rainbow, o'er the arching He'ven;
A green tree, by the lightning riv'n;
A world of joy that may not last;
A fragrant zephyr, floating past;
A sunny wave—a joyous smile,
A short-lived, and living to beguile."

A number of other Poems follow the Creole, among which is the "Dying Child's Request."—This is a touchingly beautiful little ballad, that every mother is sure to read. "Mother, don't let them carry me away down to the dark, cold church yard—but bury me in the garden—in the garden mother." This is poetry itself—and with the garb of euphony measure that Mrs. W. has thrown around it, we need not invite you to read it. Mrs. Whitaker is a Poetess. She has caught the tones of the coral waves that ripple in moonlight upon our southern shores—and her lyre, with its softness, has thrown them back again, with a glittering ecstasy upon the soul.

Ex-Governor Aiken is a candidate for Congress from the Charleston District.

The voice of Georgia is being heard (not that of some fishy politicians,) from Savannah to Dalton, swelling up with powerful chorus, "Death to 'compromises,' and an assertion of Southern Rights."

Our correspondent "J." informs us that it is rumored among the half-in, half-out outsiders, that Bulwer, the Minister from England will be recalled.

The Southern Press.

Our Paper at Washington, the SOUTHERN PRESS, as was to be expected, is the subject of virulent attack from contemptible Northern newspaper scribblers, who make slander a business for which they are paid by Editors of papers opposed to the South—and who let no opportunity pass to manifest their opposition in terms of the most flagrant and unauthorized manner. If the Editor or Publisher of the Philadelphia Ledger, and all such specimens of humanity, were dealt with as General Wallace has with some who have attempted to misrepresent and vilify him, it is very likely a little more of the crass-fish mode of travelling might be seen—a retrograde movement honorable. We give our readers one exhibit of the contumely which is attempted to be cast upon our Southern movement—not (as the Editors of the Southern Press say,) from any concern we feel for the slanders of the scribbler who wrote it, or for the contemptible relics of a fallen faction who instigate or may pay him, but for the purpose of inducing our friends, one and all, to join with us in still greater demonstrations of approval of the Southern Press.

The Southern corrupting fund, for the purpose of establishing geographical parties in the United States, through the aid of the Southern Press here in Washington, seems to be very low, as the new organ of the Nullifiers is getting very dull, and paper and printing of it worse

than is generally tolerated in a decent country paper. The fact is, in spite of the lash of the ultra Southern members, no money is forthcoming from the States, and the paper is published at the expense of the members here in Washington. Nobody reads the paper except these members, and nobody cares about it. The great patron of the nullifying organ, Col. Jefferson Davis, the man who charges corruption on others, and whose ambition far exceeds his talents or sense of propriety, will find more difficulty in raising the money for active operations than the men. I expect the Southern Press will live a fortnight longer, and then die of rapid consumption. It will be no more effectual in promoting nullifying views than the Nashville Convention and the Mississippi resolutions, passed by a Legislative caucus, and not by the people of Mississippi in Convention.—*Cor. Phila. Ledger.*

We insert the above, not from any concern we feel for the slanders of the scribbler who wrote it, or for the contemptible relics of a fallen faction who instigate or may pay him. But we publish it to show the South in what manner anything Southern is assailed from this city in Northern papers. We publish it also to call attention to the style in which a true and gallant Southerner is assailed—and to repel the charge. We say now that we have never received, either from Senator Davis, or from any other member of Congress, a single dollar in aid of this paper, or the promise of aid of anything pecuniary whatever, except from a few who have paid their annual subscriptions for a single paper—the far greater number have not paid at all, because we have not called on them, as we have needed no money. We assert now also, that our subscription has risen to more than three thousand already—enough to support it permanently—subscriptions spontaneously sent us without the employment of a single agent, except for a few days in this city and Charleston. We say, also, that we have already received from subscribers more than four times as much money as the expenses of printing thus far amount to—and that we have received from no person whatever, any contribution or guaranty, nor have we bargained for any, nor do we expect any for any extrinsic support of this paper beyond regular subscribers and advertisers—unless the receipt of fifty dollars from one lady for ten daily subscriptions, and two or three other cases for a smaller number, may be so considered.

We assert, also, that we are now receiving, on an average, more than a hundred subscribers, and more than a hundred dollars cash, daily, for subscriptions alone, although neither our prospectus nor our paper has as yet reached one-fourth part of the South.

And, while on this subject, we may take the opportunity to say, that we know the miserable fiction who are engaged in the attempt to injure this press, because they know its success is the ruin of their hopes. We know, also, that they are not engaged in the business of defamation alone by their understrappers—but we know that they would like to perpetrate a still more daring and diabolical design, if they had the courage. We tell them we are prepared, and shall not permit their malignity and cowardice to avail themselves of the courage of others.—Let their leader dare to attempt the execution of his own plans.—*Southern Press.*

For the Camden Journal.

PLANK ROAD.

Messrs. Editors.—It is truly gratifying to those, who believe the commercial prosperity of Camden depends upon the early construction of the Plank Road, to learn the deep interest taken in the enterprise by our neighbors in North Carolina. The probability that the road will be built seems now really to approach a certainty. The proceedings, published in your paper, of meetings lately held in Union county, surely ought to be sufficient to arouse our people to prompt action. Let the extended hand of Monroe be grasped forthwith, and the boon tendered be accepted without delay. Why could not preliminary steps, at once, be taken, responsive to the action of that people who offer to pour into our market their trade and produce? Monroe is in earnest. The writer learns from one who was present, that seven responsible individuals rose in the meeting and stated in succession that they would take stock, and each build one mile of the Road: and although Charlotte was present, inviting a connection with Union county, yet the vote was unanimously in favor of Camden. Lancaster is not far behind. The right spirit is pervading her people. Assurances have been given by men of position and influence in that District, that if Kershaw would construct the Road to her District line, they would extend it to the North Carolina line, on any route deemed the best, and probably would have branches running in different directions through her borders, acting as feeders to our market. This is as it should be. This is the right feeling, and confidence in the enterprise is strengthening every day. Every section is fast becoming ready to do its part; but all are waiting for Kershaw "to stir the waters." She should have taken the incipient steps, as she is at the lower end, the point of commencement, and as her interests are most deeply involved. It is truly astonishing, that her citizens have not, long since, put their shoulders to the wheel, and rolled this improvement right on to a speedy completion.—Surely they have not well considered the advantages, the cheapness, and facilities generally, of carrying out this useful enterprise.

The writer pretends, to no accurate knowledge of the route and distance, but he is informed by one who knows every mile of the way, that a direct line from Camden to Monroe will not exceed 55 miles. Suppose the distance, to include deflections, to be 60 miles. Various estimates have been made as to the cost, ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,800. It is wise to take a high figure for a calculation to prevent the evils of a disappointment—and though that portion of the Fayetteville Road, that is finished, it is ascertained, has cost about \$1300 per mile; and 44 miles have been recently let out at \$1367, to two men, who have, however, the use of the steam saw mills belonging to the company, let us place the cost of this at \$1500 per

It will be seen that a public meeting has been called for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for building Road.—*Eds.*

mile. The whole Road then to Monroe cannot cost more than \$90,000. Now 22 miles will certainly reach the Lancaster line, and Kershaw will not be called upon to raise more than \$33,000.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that our Town Council should be authorized to subscribe liberally for the Road. Why cannot a meeting of property holders in Camden be held forthwith to give the necessary authority? Who will move in the matter? The magnitude of the undertaking—the incalculable advantages resulting from it to every class of our citizens, and the certain stay and prop secured to our market, would well warrant the expenditure of the money.

Our people should not hesitate because they have no charter. The work could proceed without it. At the next session of the Legislature our Representatives will secure the passage of a suitable Bill. Expedition is everything. The trade of that section of N. Carolina is worth a great effort.

The hand so generously extended to us, is being wooed by other suitors. Already has Cheraw, by well written articles in the Gazette, entered the field to strive for the prize. Already by elaborate calculations are her people assured that a Plank Road from Salisbury to her market would yield 11 per cent. upon the capital. It being generally believed that the Road will be extended to intersect the Fayetteville Road, other sections are waking up to the importance of the movement. Delay may lose the union. Duty, interest, self-preservation, everything, calls upon our people to hold meetings, to put out Books, to authorize Town Council to subscribe, to go to work and let a beginning be made. The up-country are expecting us to move. They are all ripe for it, and let not the "golden opportunity" be lost, to improve our market, and to place the prosperity of our Town on a firm and permanent basis. C.

For the Camden Journal.

Messrs. Editors.—It has been some times since we have noticed anything in the papers relative to the next man who is to fill the gubernatorial chair of this State during the next term. The people seemed to be alive on this subject a few months ago. Then, several gentlemen were brought forward—each writer recommending his favorite. Permit us then, sirs, through the medium of your paper to bring forward Col. W. J. Taylor, as a man on whom we think the office would do well to fall. As a neighbor, he is unsurpassed—as a gentleman, of worth and merit, his equals may be found but his superiors cannot. Having the lessons of Patriotism breathed in his infant soul not only by words but by deeds, which were transmitted from father to son, we feel confident, as our fathers trusted his with many offices of honor, we are safe in committing the same to the son.

Yours, &c.

For the Camden Journal.

Affairs at Washington.—The Compromise Bill—its prospects.—Mr. Clay's last rhetorical coup d'etat.—The future Cabinet, &c.
WASHINGTON, JULY, 1850.

For the last few days the weather has been unusually pleasant, and the intense heat of a long and scorching drought has been relieved by delightful rains and healthy storms, purifying the fetid air of city, and adding new and verdant luxuriance to the country. The City is again indicative of business activity, and the machinery of Government works harmoniously throughout all its parts. The vestiges of a sad and mournful event are occasionally to be observed here and there, shrouding the public departments and presenting, at the same time, that they recall the recollection of a departed hero, the mournful mementoes of a Nation's loss. No more solemn warning ever came to a people, of the fearful injunction "memento mori." The new President, having a long and faithful public life to ensure the most earnest expectations of his countrymen, has received the Prophet's mantle, whose graceful folds well befit his worthy dignity. His political steps are taken with cautious prudence, and we believe with moderation, patriotism and ability, he will lead the country from the storms of fanaticism.

His first Executive act has been to form a new Cabinet. The nominations for which are Mr. Webster for Sec. State; Mr. Corwin, Sec. Treas.; Mr. Bates, of Mo., Sec. War; Mr. Pearce, Sec. Interior; Mr. Hall, of New York, Post Mas. Gen.; Mr. Crittenden, Atty. Gen.; Mr. Graham, of N. C., Sec. Navy.

An able body of distinguished talents and great standing. To-day, they are confirming these nominations in the Senate. The compromise bill, it is thought, will be defeated. However, Mr. Clay on Monday will make his last defence of the committee and the bill. He intends reviewing all the objections which have been urged against it, and replying to all the arguments of its opposers—and finally, we imagine, conclude with a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union and his country. It may be his last great effort upon the Senate floor—and with eager steps will anxious visitors hurry to the Capital to hear the greatest orator of the greatest age. On Tuesday or Wednesday the final vote will be taken on the passage of his bill. Till then we'll wait. J.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Two foreign mails came through yesterday, those of the America and the Atlantic, and at the same time the telegraph announced the arrival at Halifax of the Ana. The Atlantic reached New York early on Sunday morning. As far as we could learn, she brought no circulars, and we believe no foreign papers came through. The following extracts of letters have been furnished us by commercial friends.

"LIVERPOOL, July 9.

"I have been in Manchester to-day, and never saw a better state of things here. Sales are 16,000 bales at 1-16 advance."

"LIVERPOOL, July 9.

"The accounts per Canada, give increased firmness to our market, and we continue to creep gradually upwards with an extensive business doing."

"LIVERPOOL, July 9.

"15,000 bales of Cotton have been sold to-day, one half of them to speculators and exporters—the advance on prices of 5th inst. is 1-3 per lb. Rice is very dull of sale, and prices are tending downwards."—*Char. Mercury.*